8. Diseases of the Blood, Lymph Glands or Nodes, and Ductless Glands.

9. Diseases of the Nervous System.

10. Diseases of the Ear, Eye, Skin, and Abnormal Growth.

11. Diseases of Spine and Joints.

12. Miscellaneous. (Dietary, Adulteration of Milk, Anaesthetics, Prescriptions, etc.)

The reading in the first part of the book is somewhat laborious, but in the latter half Dr. Fischer settled down to an interesting style of writing which may be followed with ease. Each disease, if possible, is presented under the sub-headings of definition, etiology, pathological anatomy, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and diet. Many of the medicines are in prescription form, and the suggestions as to diet are numerous. The author has evidently taken much trouble in getting the latest authority on matters of bacteriology and in presenting the same in brief but complete form.

As to infant feeding, Dr. Fischer says he favors whole cow's milk for a bottle-fed baby even from the first. He describes all methods of feeding, however, and uses them as occasion arises. At the same time he describes in detail his dietetic treatment of illustrative cases which have occurred in his practice.

Dr. Fischer thinks a local anesthetic and tonsillotomy preferable to tonsillectomy—a belief which does not accord with findings in the clinics. He also advises a general anesthetic for adenoidectomy.

In some such details Dr. Fischer's ideas may differ from those of the reader, but in general, and in particular under infectious diseases, his book is interesting, comprehensive, and replete with good plates, statistics, helpful prescriptions and welcome suggestions in diet. H. W. I.

Medical Electricity and Rontgen Rays. By Sinclair Tousey, M. D. Published by W. B. Saunders Co.

The first two hundred and eighty pages of this book are really a treatise upon electricity. It is perhaps somewhat too technical for one who is beginning the study of the subject, but it contains much information that is not usually found in a book of this title; for example, the dimensions of the Spottiswood induction coil, made in 1876, are given in detail. A table of the fusing points of metals and alloys is included, and a description of the electric light and power service, with extracts from the regulations of the United States National Board of Fire Underwriters is added.

The next seventy pages consist of a description of the physiologicl efforts of electricity upon the various body structures, thus we find the effect caused by electric stimulation of the vagus, of the sympathetic system, of the myocardium, etc., stated, and as references are freely given, it should be of service to those interested in this branch of work.

A chapter on electro-pathology follows, containing information on the effect of lightning strokes and the pathology of high tension industrial currents. The chapter on electro-diagnosis contains excellent photographs showing the motor points. The technique given for exciting the reaction is a good one. A description of electro-diagnosis on eye diseases (a matter of not much practical importance) is added.

In the chapter entitled "Electricity in Diseases of the Nervous System," we find a description of Head's work upon the various sensibilities and plates after Starr, indicating the distribution of the various cord segments, matter not commonly to be found in a work of this kind and yet, perhaps, having some bearing to the subject discussed.

Fulguration is described in the chapter devoted to high frequency currents and the effects produced on tumor growths are noted. Whilst this method of treatment has become known as the Keating Hart method, as the author says, many individuals have for a considerable time used high frequency sparks for similar purposes. The various modes of application of high frequency current are described and the discordant results of the French and German physicians in the treatment of high blood pressure are noted, and whilst the author refers to many instances (Arterosclerosis, Sterility, Diabetes, etc.), in which he seems to regard this method of treatment as having been the predominant curative factor, yet it is done in such a way as to make criticism difficult.

The last four hundred pages are devoted to Rontgen Rays, and there are many commendable features in this portion of the work. The half-tones of the head sinuses filled with shot, thus showing the position of their shadows, are very serviceable. The plates of the teeth are excellent. The colored plates representing active X-ray tubes are poor, and would convey little to uninitiated. There are a few statements that seem to the writer to require revision; thus, it is said, imported Lumiere plates are four times faster than ordinary American plates—two to one would be a more fair estimate. The instrumentarium necessary for, and the manner of producing rapid radiograms, are noted, but the author exhibits no unwise enthusiasm in recommending their use.

The dire results that have occasionally followed the administration of large doses of Bismuth subnitrate are drawn attention to, and the proper salts recommended. The effects of prolonged X-ray exposure upon the different body tissues are listed, and references given to the original articles.

The author naturally speaks highly of his own diaphragm and of his method of estimating ray intensity, a method requiring much more space than is ordinarily allotted to the Rontgen ray rooms.

Taken in all, this book seems to be the best of its kind in English. It is, however, more suited for one having some experience than for the beginner in the work. G. L. P.

Operative Surgery for Students and Practitioners. By John J. McGrath, M. D. F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, Philadelphia. 1909. Professor of Operative Surgery at the New York Post Graduate Medical School; Consulting Surgeon to the New York Foundling Hospital; Visiting Surgeon to the Harlem and Columbus Hospitals; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; Member of the American Medical Association, etc. Third Revised Edition, with 276 Illustrations, Including Many Full-Page Plates in Color and Half-Tone.

That this book supplies a definite demand is evidenced by the fact that it has already passed through two previous editions. Although the title-page announces that it is written for students and practitioners, it is difficult to understand just what is the advantage of this manual over a good, up-to-date text-book.

For the student there is lacking any discussion of the principles upon which are based the various procedures described for the surgical relief of a given condition; and it is, in our opinion, perhaps an even greater error of omission that we are given no data as to the relative values of the numerous operations listed under each heading. The arrangement is the usual anatomical one, each division being preceded by a brief outline of the surgical anatomy of the region about to be considered. These anatomical descriptions are not always as lucid as might be desired. While there is a distinct advantage in having available a single volume containing both surgical anatomy and operative technic, this advantage, however, does not compensate for the utter absence of the personal note in the writings of Dr. McGrath.

There are many surgical procedures which, though antiquated, are important from the point of view of the development of the art, but which have no place in a volume purposing to contain useful, practical information. We need but mention, as an example, the operation ascribed to Rose-Andrews for the